G. R. S. IX-5

*Previous references.*

P. P. 80-20-142

Preserve

1921.

( P.P. )

File No. 103/21

Serial Nos 142

*Later references.*

P.P. 105-31-143

P.P 35-33-1

# GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

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*Serial Nos.* 142

**Part B for** March 1922

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SUBJECT.

Permanent acquisition of non-residential property and long leases immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes.

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To The Secretary to the Resident
No. Pol. 860 dt 18-3-1922

' Communicates the suggestions in respect of certain paragraphs of the Statement re: acquisition of immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs etc.

---

WD 1988—GPR—16 806—08-7-01

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Copy of Residency letter No.1155 dated 31st January 1922 requesting the views of the Durbar on the revised summary of the question of 'Permanent acquisition of non-residential property and long leases of immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs' is submitted to Dewan.

2.2.22

M. Appamanickam
Registrar.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on FEB 3 1922
Reg. No. 4082

with D.S.W

Dewan)

3/2/22

3.2.22

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

*Submitted to His Highness.*

***

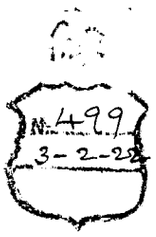
I submit herewith for His Highness' gracious perusal a copy of a Residency letter requesting the views of the Durbar on the revised summary on the subject of "Permanent acquisition of non-residential property and long leases of immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs". The points raised will be further examined and a draft reply submitted for approval in due course.

3rd Feb. 1922

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

*Subject.*

Copy of Residency letter inviting the views of the Durbar on the revised summary regarding the "Permanent acquisition of non-residential property and long leases of immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs




*Order.*

~~KRW~~

6/2/22

Ch-Ly with enquiries to Engt Secy

7/2/22

MSR 7/2/22

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 3113. of 19 .

Serial No.

Supdt CB -

Please put up the Collections in the Compl Bureau, re: acquisition of Immovable properties, and also the files re: purchase of (a) Coby, the Beach House at Madras, and of a new property for the Mahanirjani Chatram at Benares.

Also please trace & put up the file re: purchase of the chatram at Tirupati

Brn
4/2/22

Subd. P.P. file 80-20 (Sls 1-2 relating to the acquisition of immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs is put up. The collection relating to the purchase of properties refd to in (a) Supra are being traced

Y. Mw
4/2

I had been waiting till today for the refer files, but they have not been traced and are not readily forthcoming.

The Summary Concerning policy in regard to purchase acquisition of residential property was received in July 1920 & the Durbar's views thereon

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 19

Serial No.

Communicated in letter No Pol 4 91 dy 28-10-1920 (Flag E.)

The present refce relates to ~~proposals~~ acquisition of non-residential propes and ~~of~~ to leases of residential property. The following are the points worthy of note in respect of each paragraph of the amended Summary :—

B. Acquisition of non-residential property.

1. This is unexceptionable

2. This is unexceptionable so far as it goes

3. This is an unnecessary ~~act~~ limitation of the ordinary rights of Contractual relationship. ~~Such~~ ~~The arguments advanced in letter No Pol 4 91 dy 28-10-1920 (Flag E.)~~ The arguments advanced in the papers in the sealed Cover (in P. D. Note 80 - 208 Nos 1-2) apply to this paragraph. Such restrictions would be called for only if by subjecting oneself to them, one could be sure of maintaining unimpaired the exception from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts. When the latter is appealed to, the ~~notification~~ for preliminary restrictions cease to exist.

I think such restriction is reasonable, just as we would demand our consent to be taken for the first sale by buying whenever property is in question by

But, anyhow, ~~as far as property is Concerned~~, this provision is of little Concern to us, as the Circumstances

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

referred to in it are not likely to occur here.

Para: 4. This is unexceptionable. It is also a improvement on existing procedure.

Para 5: This may be agreed to, if the restriction in para: 3 are rescinded. Further, it is more desirable to provide that the Agent of a Ruling Prince will be subject to British Jurisdiction and not the Prince himself. ~~Care should be~~ Provision to invariably nominate one such may also be suggested for inclusion, if approved.

The Para: as amended would run as follows

"5 (a) In the case of the acquisition of non-residential property in British India by a Ruling Prince or Chief, an Agent ~~shall~~ will invariably be appointed to represent him in respect of that property

(b) ~~Such Agent~~ The Agent ~~appoint~~ nominated under (a), and Notables or the persons to whom Ruling Princes and Chiefs may assign their property, will be subject to British Jurisdiction as regards the property Concerned."

Para 6. does not Concern Us.

C. Leases of residential property.

The order of the paragraphs may be ~~as follows:~~ rearranged & the present first paragraph

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

3113

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19

Serial No.

Amended as follows: —

(1) That the Ruling Prince or Chief will appoint a responsible agent ---- in case of need.

(2) That the Ruling Prince ---- understands that his Agent may be sued with refce to Such property in Br. India Courts, as

(3) That Local Govts & ---- jurisdiction

---

It has to be made clear also that there are no restrictions in the matter of long leases of residential property in Br. India by Notables of Indian States. This is evidently implied in the present Summary

Chupsey

Bm 21/2.

Reply to Rec 4 due before 25/3/22

I generally agree. Please put up draft repl. with D.S. N

Ag 24/2

Can leave from 27/2 Bm

CB. Please type Registrar draft herewith put up. Bm 27/2

Draft reply & D.S. N Sub'd

Chupsey

Bm 28/2

A draft is submitted for consideration with a D.S. N

Ag 28/2

Dewan

DEWAN'S OFFICE. Recd. on MAR 1 1922 Reg. No. 4597

Rec'd back 3/3/22 with CB Please put up draft 3/3

Returned with complete D.S.D. An additional marks made 6 5(6) after comments with first answer

Ag 4.3 4/3

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

# *Submitted to His Highness.*

***

With reference to the draft my note of submission dated the 3rd February 1922, I submit for the gracious approval of His Highness a reply to the Residency generally approving of the proposals of the Standing Committee of Princes on the subject of "Permanent acquisition of non-residential property and long leases of residential property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Nobles of Indian States", and suggesting certain amendments so as to avoid Ruling Princes being sued in British Indian Courts in their name.

draft for approval

9-3-22

3113

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

## *Subject.*

Draft reply to the Residency approving of the proposals of the Standing Committee of Princes on the subject of "Permanent acquisition of non-residential property and long leases of residential property in British India by Ruling Princes etc."

664

## *Order.*

~~KRW~~
13/3/22

Issued No. Pol. 866 S. 10-3-22.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P. P. File No. 603 of 1924

Serial No. 2

To

The Secretary to the Resident

No. Pol. 860 dy 18. 3 '22

With reference to Sl. I above supra. Communicates the suggestions in respect of certain paragraphs of the statement re acquisition of immoveable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs. etc.

Rol 989

P.P. 103-21-1.

R. O. 2.—R. P. B.—7-1921.—1,006.

No/155 Enc 2

C.P. 3113

From

Major C. T. C. PLOWDEN, I. A.,
SECRETARY to the RESIDENT in MYSORE.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

CB
1922

Dated Bangalore, 31st January 1922.

Subject:- Permanent acquisition of non-residential property and long leases of immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

---

Sir,

I am directed to state, for the information of the Durbar, that a summary of the existing policy of the Government of India in regard to the permanent acquisition of non-residential property and long leases of immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs, as shown in the left-hand column of the accompanying Statement, was considered by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes at their meeting on the 1st April 1921.

2. The summary amended in the manner suggested by the Standing Committee appears in the right-hand column of the Statement referred to above. It represents the considered opinion of that Committee as to what the policy of the Government of India should be in the matter to which it relates, and as such was accepted and generally approved by the Chamber of Princes in November 1921.

3. I am to forward copies of the summaries and to invite the views of the Durbar on the revised summary at an early date. I am to request that the Durbar will be so

good as to send a reply by the 28th March 1922 at the latest, as the Government of India propose finally to consider the matter in the near future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

CVK.

# ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA BY RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

*Original Summary as prepared by the Foreign and Political Department.*

1. As a general principle the Government of India regard it as undesirable that Ruling Princes and Chiefs and notables in Indian States should acquire, whether by purchase of mortgage, immovable property in British India. The reasons for this policy are as follows :—

(1) Princes and Chiefs naturally find it difficult to distinguish between their position as Rulers and their position as property-holders in British India.

(2) In the latter capacity they become subject to British courts, and their dignity is wounded by the service of legal processes.

(3) Disagreeable discussions arise about taxation.

The Government of India have, in the past, in some cases desired a Ruler or an important personage in a State to divest himself of immovable property acquired by him in British territory. But, on the other hand, the Government of India, while still holding that such Rulers and notables should be advised on favourable opportunities to get rid of such properties, have sometimes more recently refrained from pressing them to do so, especially when the properties have been acquired in ignorance of the wishes of Government.

2. The policy followed by Government in this matter does not extend to the prevention of the acquisition of such properties by Rulers or notables when the acquisition occurs by bequest or succession. The question whether the individual beneficiary should eventually be desired to divest himself of his proprietary rights in the property and, if so, in what manner and within what period, requires decision in each case with reference to the particular circumstances.

3. The objections to the acquisition of property in British India by Rulers apply generally to the sons and other relatives of Rulers, but they do not apply to cases where immovable property in British India is acquired by relatives of Rulers, not in the direct line of succession, who leave the State to which they belong in order to reside in British India, and who submit themselves in all respects to British jurisdiction.

4. Exceptions to the general principle have frequently been made in cases where Princes have wished to acquire houses or sites at hill stations and sometimes, in special cases, at other places. In the case of properties acquired at hill stations and in Presidency towns, some or all of the following conditions, have, as a general rule, been imposed when permission to acquire has been given :—

(*i*) That the Ruler will not effect any transfer of the property or create any encumbrance on it without the approval of the Government of India.

(*ii*) That the Ruler will undertake to divest himself of the property whenever called upon by Government to do so.

*Summary amended in the manner suggested by the Standing Committee, at their meeting on 1st April 1921.*

*B.—Permanent acquisition of Non-Residential property in British India.*

1. The Government of India have no objection to the acquisition whether by purchase, mortgage, bequest, succession or gift of non-residential property in British India by Notables of Indian States.

2. The Government of India have no objection to the acquisition by bequest, succession or gift of non-residential property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

3. Where a Ruling Prince or Chief desires to acquire non-residential property in British India for the purpose of enhancing the revenues of his State or his private purse steps to effect a purchase or mortgage would only be taken after previous consultation with the Local Administration concerned in British India.

*Note.*—The requirements of this clause would apply to *benami* transactions generally, *i.e.*, to cases in which the real purchaser or mortgagee is a Ruling Prince or Chief, though the transaction is carried out in another person's name.

4. The Government of India recognize that, where Ruling Princes and Chiefs desire to acquire non-residential property in British India by purchase or mortgage with a view to providing for sons and members of their families or for special purposes such as the endowment of temples, it is not necessary to consult the Local Administration concerned in British India.

(*iii*) That the Ruler will be subject to the ordinary civil courts in respect of the property.

(*iv*) That the Ruler will enforce on his servants respect for municipal regulations.

Other minor stipulations which are generally made by the Bombay Government are—

(*v*) That the property will be acquired as State property, and not as the personal property of the Ruler.

(*vi*) That the property will not be dealt with in a commercial way.

(*vii*) That the number of followers accompanying the Ruler when in residence will be limited.

(*viii*) That there will be some responsible persons in the locality in which the property is acquired to answer finally to the authorities and to sue and be sued.

(*ix*) That on the occasions of the Ruler's visits to his property he will have a qualified medical officer on his staff who will report to the local health officer and carry out his requirements in the matter of sanitation.

5. The Government of India do not encourage the acquisition of house property by Rulers at Simla or at other hill stations which are the summer capitals of Local Governments, in view of the fact that these places are very overcrowded and that there is already great difficulty in finding suitable accommodation for officials of Government.

For the same reasons Local Governments have also sometimes deprecated the purchase of property by Princes and Chiefs at presidency towns and Provincial capitals.

6 The Government of India have delegated to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, and the Central Provinces the power to approve acquisitions of immovable property within the province concerned by Rulers and notables of Indian States situated in the province.

POLICY REGARDING LONG LEASES AND ACQUISITIONS OF PROPERTY FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN RESIDENTIAL

*Leases.*

7 As regards long leases of immovable property for residential purposes in British India, the Government of India have no objection to the execution of such leases provided (1) that the Prince or Chief executing the acceptance of such lease understands that he may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, be sued with reference to such property in British Indian courts either in the name of the State or, if arrangements are made for this purpose, in the name of an agent; (2) that the Ruler will appoint a responsible agent in the locality in which the property is acquired to answer to the authorities in case of need; (3) that Local Governments and Administrations should ordinarily be previously informed, unless circumstances make this course impracticable, of the Ruler's intention to take a lease for a long period of residential property within their jurisdiction.

*Acquisition by purchase or mortgage of other property.*

8. As regards the permanent acquisition of immovable property for other purposes in British India, more particularly agricultural land, the Government of India attach importance to the maintenance of the policy outlined in the first section of this Summary. Such acquisitions are in some cases actually contrary to the Laws of Provincial Legislatures, *e. g.*, the Punjab Alienation of Land Act

SGPI Delhi—L 768 F&PD—11-1-22—200.

5. In the case of the acquisition of non-residential property in British India, Ruling Princes, Chiefs, and Notables, or the persons to whom they may assign such property will be subject to British jurisdiction as regards the property concerned.

6. Where the power to approve the acquisition by Ruling Princes and Chiefs of immovable property in a Province has been delegated to a Local Government, the Local Government concerned will be invited to observe these principles.

*C.—Long leases of Residential property in British India.*

As regards long leases of immovable property in British India for residential purposes, Government of India have no objection to the execution of such leases provided that—

(1) the Ruling Prince or Chief executing the acceptance of such lease understands that he may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council be sued with reference to such property in British Indian courts either in the name of the State, or, if arrangements are made for this purpose, in the name of an agent.

(2) That the Ruling Prince or Chief will appoint a responsible agent in the locality in which the property is acquired to answer to the authorities in case of need.

(3) That Local Governments and Administrations should ordinarily be previously informed unless circumstances make this course impracticable, of the intention to take a lease for a long period of residential property within their jurisdiction.

# ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA BY RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

*Original Summary as prepared by the Foreign and Political Department.*

1. As a general principle the Government of India regard it as undesirable that Ruling Princes and Chiefs and notables in Indian States should acquire, whether by purchase of mortgage, immovable property in British India. The reasons for this policy are as follows :—

(1) Princes and Chiefs naturally find it difficult to distinguish between their position as Rulers and their position as property-holders in British India.

(2) In the latter capacity they become subject to British courts, and their dignity is wounded by the service of legal processes.

(3) Disagreeable discussions arise about taxation.

The Government of India have, in the past, in some cases desired a Ruler or an important personage in a State to divest himself of immovable property acquired by him in British territory. But, on the other hand, the Government of India, while still holding that such Rulers and notables should be advised on favourable opportunities to get rid of such properties, have sometimes more recently refrained from pressing them to do so, especially when the properties have been acquired in ignorance of the wishes of Government.

2. The policy followed by Government in this matter does not extend to the prevention of the acquisition of such properties by Rulers or notables when the acquisition occurs by bequest or succession. The question whether the individual beneficiary should eventually be desired to divest himself of his proprietary rights in the property and, if so, in what manner and within what period, requires decision in each case with reference to the particular circumstances.

3. The objections to the acquisition of property in British India by Rulers apply generally to the sons and other relatives of Rulers, but they do not apply to cases where immovable property in British India is acquired by relatives of Rulers, not in the direct line of succession, who leave the State to which they belong in order to reside in British India, and who submit themselves in all respects to British jurisdiction.

4. Exceptions to the general principle have frequently been made in cases where Princes have wished to acquire houses or sites at hill stations and sometimes, in special cases, at other places. In the case of properties acquired at hill stations and in Presidency towns, some or all of the following conditions, have, as a general rule, been imposed when permission to acquire has been given :—

(*i*) That the Ruler will not effect any transfer of the property or create any encumbrance on it without the approval of the Government of India.

(*ii*) That the Ruler will undertake to divest himself of the property whenever called upon by Government to do so.

*Summary amended in the manner suggested by the Standing Committee, at their meeting on 1st April 1921.*

*B.—Permanent acquisition of Non-Residential property in British India.*

1. The Government of India have no objection to the acquisition whether by purchase, mortgage, bequest, succession or gift of non-residential property in British India by Notables of Indian States.

2. The Government of India have no objection to the acquisition by bequest, succession or gift of non-residential property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

3. Where a Ruling Prince or Chief desires to acquire non-residential property in British India for the purpose of enhancing the revenues of his State or his private purse steps to effect a purchase or mortgage would only be taken after previous consultation with the Local Administration concerned in British India.

*Note.*—The requirements of this clause would apply to *benami* transactions generally, *i.e.*, to cases in which the real purchaser or mortgagee is a Ruling Prince or Chief, though the transaction is carried out in another person's name.

4. The Government of India recognize that, where Ruling Princes and Chiefs desire to acquire non-residential property in British India by purchase or mortgage with a view to providing for sons and members of their families or for special purposes such as the endowment of temples, it is not necessary to consult the Local Administration concerned in British India.

(*iii*) That the Ruler will be subject to the ordinary civil courts in respect of the property.

(*iv*) That the Ruler will enforce on his servants respect for municipal regulations.

Other minor stipulations which are generally made by the Bombay Government are—

(*v*) That the property will be acquired as State property, and not as the personal property of the Ruler.

(*vi*) That the property will not be dealt with in a commercial way.

(*vii*) That the number of followers accompanying the Ruler when in residence will be limited.

(*viii*) That there will be some responsible persons in the locality in which the property is acquired to answer finally to the authorities and to sue and be sued.

(*ix*) That on the occasions of the Ruler's visits to his property he will have a qualified medical officer on his staff who will report to the local health officer and carry out his requirements in the matter of sanitation.

5. The Government of India do not encourage the acquisition of house property by Rulers at Simla or at other Hill stations which are the summer capitals of Local Governments, in view of the fact that these places are very overcrowded and that there is already great difficulty in finding suitable accommodation for officials of Government.

For the same reasons Local Governments have also sometimes deprecated the purchase of property by Princes and Chiefs at presidency towns and Provincial capitals.

6 The Government of India have delegated to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, and the Central Provinces the power to approve acquisitions of immovable property within the province concerned by Rulers and notables of Indian States situated in the province.

POLICY REGARDING LONG LEASES AND ACQUISITIONS OF PROPERTY FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN RESIDENTIAL.

*Leases.*

7. As regards long leases of immovable property for residential purposes in British India, the Government of India have no objection to the execution of such leases provided (1) that the Prince or Chief executing the acceptance of such lease understands that he may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, be sued with reference to such property in British Indian courts either in the name of the State or, if arrangements are made for this purpose, in the name of an agent; (2) that the Ruler will appoint a responsible agent in the locality in which the property is acquired to answer to the authorities in case of need; (3) that Local Governments and Administrations should ordinarily be previously informed, unless circumstances make this course impracticable, of the Ruler's intention to take a lease for a long period of residential property within their jurisdiction.

*Acquisition by purchase or mortgage of other property.*

8. As regards the permanent acquisition of immovable property for other purposes in British India, more particularly agricultural land, the Government of India attach importance to the maintenance of the policy outlined in the first section of this Summary. Such acquisitions are in some cases actually contrary to the Laws of Provincial Legislatures, *e. g.*, the Punjab Alienation of Land Act

SGPI Delhi—L 768 F&PD—11-1-22—200.

5. In the case of the acquisition of non-residential property in British India, Ruling Princes, Chiefs, and Notables, or the persons to whom they may assign such property will be subject to British jurisdiction as regards the property concerned.

6. Where the power to approve the acquisition by Ruling Princes and Chiefs of immovable property in a Province has been delegated to a Local Government, the Local Government concerned will be invited to observe these principles.

*C.—Long leases of Residential property in British India.*

As regards long leases of immovable property in British India for residential purposes, Government of India have no objection to the execution of such leases provided that—

(1) the Ruling Prince or Chief executing the acceptance of such lease understands that he may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council be sued with reference to such property in British Indian courts either in the name of the State, or, if arrangements are made for this purpose, in the name of an agent.

(2) That the Ruling Prince or Chief will appoint a responsible agent in the locality in which the property is acquired to answer to the authorities in case of need.

(3) That Local Governments and Administrations should ordinarily be previously informed unless circumstances make this course impracticable, of the intention to take a lease for a long period of residential property within their jurisdiction.

Pol. 860 I.P. 103-21-2

To 18/3/22

The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

. Adverting to your letter No.1155 dated the 31st January 1922 in regard to the permanent acquisition of non-residential property and long leases of immoveable property in British India by Ruling Princes, I am directed to state that the Durbar generally approves of the views expressed by the Standing Committee of Princes at their meeting held on the 1st April 1921. I am, in this connection, to invite reference ~~once again~~ to the general principle urged in paragraph 3 of Mr. ~~C.S.~~ Balasundaram Iyer's letter No. Pol.491 dated the 28th Octr. 1920 in connection with the permanent acquisition of residential property in Presidency Towns and to express the hope that the Government of India will see their way to accept it in that connection and also to eliminate, as far as possible ~~xx~~ such restrictions in the present case also.

2. I am ~~also~~ however to communicate the following suggestions in respect of para 5 of B. "Permanent acquisition of non-residential property," and in respect of C "Long leases of residential property."

B. 5. It is more desirable to provide for the nomination of an Agent for

the property in every case and subject him to the jurisdiction of the British Indian Courts than to subject a Ruling Prince to such jurisdiction. This paragraph may accordingly be amended as follows:-

"5(a) In the case of the acquisition of non-residential property in British India by a Ruling Prince or Chief, an Agent will invariably be nominated to represent him in respect of that property.

(b) The Agent so nominated in the case of properties owned by a Ruling Prince, and notables of Indian States owning property in British India will be subject to British jurisdiction as regards the property concerned and any decree or order passed against the Agent shall be binding on the Ruling Prince."

C. The summary evidently implies that there are to be no restrictions in the matter of long leases of residential property in Br. India by Notables of Indian States. This may be made clear. The order of the paragraphs in this section may also be rearranged, the present first paragraph being suitably amended on the same lines as paragraph B 5, as follows:-

"C. Long leases of residential property in Br. India.

...

As regards long leases of immovable property in Br. India for residential purposes, there are no restrictions in

respect of leases by notables of Indian States. The Govt. of India have no objection also to the execution of such leases in favour of a Ruling Prince or Chief provided that -

(1) the Ruling Prince or Chief will appoint a responsible agent in the locality in which the property is acquired to answer to the authorities in case of need,

(2) that the Ruling Prince or Chief understands that his Agent may be sued with reference to such property in Br. Indian Courts,

& (3) that Local Govt. and Administrations should ordinarily be previously informed unless circumstances make the course impracticable, of the intention to take a lease for a long period of residential property within their jurisdiction."

I have, etc.,

Chief Secretary to Govt.